THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO. harles W. Knapp President and General Ma George L. Allen, Vice President. W. B. Carr, Secretary, Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets. (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: DAILY AND SUNDAY-SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK. By Mail-In Advance-Postage Prepaid.

Sunday, with Magazine Special Mail Edition Sunday..... BY CARRIER-ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS. Published Monday and Thursday-one year 55 cents Remit by bank draft, express money order or regis red letter. Address, THE REPUBLIC.

St. Louis, Mo. CZRejected communications cannot be returned under nov circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as me-DOMESTIC POSTAGE Eight, ten and twelve pages..... Fixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....

2 cents for one or 3 cents for two copies Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....2 cents Thirty pages IN EUROPE. The Republic is on file at the following places: LONDON-Trafalgar building, Northumberland PARIS-19 Boulevard des Capucines; corner place

de l'Opera and E Rue Cambon. BERLIN-Phuitable Gebaude, in Priedrichstrasse. TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Rell Kinloch MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1905.

HIGH-WATER MARK

SUNDAY REPUBLIC Dec. 3, 1905

144,500

This is an increase of 17,968 over Sunday, Dec. 4, 1904. the corresponding Sunday last year.

It's The Republic Everywhere In the Homes of St. Louis.

THE SHORTEST AFTERNOON?

though the shortest day of the year is about December 21 we have already passed the shortest aft. not at all behind. ernoon of the winter, and the sun now sets later

In the latitude of Washington, which is only onis, the carliest sunset of the year is at was reached in the first week of December. For Monday December 11, the first sunset at 4:29 o'clock scheduled.

The afternoons go on increasing in length until by December 21 they are four minutes longer than in the first week of December. The shortening of the day comes from the other end, the later sunrise more than offsetting the earlier sunset. It is not until after New Year's that the mornings begin to lengthen by reason of earlier sunrise.

From now on the evening hours of "candle light" grow shorter until near the end of June, which ideases everybody who likes daylight better than artificial light-that is, if anybody in these nights of gas and electricity remembers what candle

AT THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT

One day the Republican party of Missouri utters a pathetic appeal to patriotism for money enough to pay room rent, and the next pompously proclaims is intention to erect a magnificent clubbouse on Grand avenue. Whether it actually has money, whether it has money sufficient to both requite its abligations for room tent and construct the domiciliary edifice, or just enough for the latter without paying the rent, are questions that naturally arise in the minds of people who have attention to spare for the vital concerns of the minority party.

But the practical mind inquires, Why should the Missouri g. o. p. exercise, and possibly exhaust, its constructive statesmanship over a domiciliary probtem which does not exist, or which is already solved? Why strain for that which is already possessed?

There are ample accommodations for the State and the City committees in the way of clubs and comfortable quarters in St. Louis. These clubs are typically Republican. They express the Republican purpose. They are redolent with Republican atmesphere. They are conjuent even of the Republic on issue. They are for the "wide open" order of things as opposed to the lines and policies of Demo cratic administration. They are the direct result of putting on the fid, precisely as the Republican policy is the direct outcome of the same operation.

The Republican organization ought to feel at some in any one of the many antitld institutions which flourish by night, or rather by Sunday morning in old pooks and crannies of old St. Louis. What hospitality the State Committee may find there! What sympathy and confraternity! Likewise the City Central Committee which is dominated by the State Committee. There dwells harmony, of

Moreover it is in the autifid institutions that the Republican party will recruit its support. There it and fostered by Republican practical politics.

Every antilid club in St. Louis ought to have sus-day and borrow against his salary. conded over its door the sign of the elephant. The State Committee, should be plain upon the portals, are others who never could be presperous on any likuminated transparencies to relieve the gloom of amount of par, but are forever behind. Deposit the various alleyways and devious passages which with the present, and the future will pay you inlead to the abodes would be strikingly appropriate. terest; borrow from to-morrow, and the past will be Republican practical politics, the purpose to em- a creditor at your beels. burrass decent Democratic administration if pes. For the luckless fellows or salary who are bursible, is the direct instigation of the antilid clubs, dened with the obligations they have incurred from The suggestion was sourced in Republican ingenui- to-morrow a philanthropic movement is going to

varda, so the politics of protest in Missouri has its to the real philasthropy to make bossowing content in the former to the first bosse, its Miss, its being, its formerstation in the and the consequence lighter? And can say provide that passageways and obscure side entrances, the sion do away with the hard cristicos, the Shylocts. alleys and basements of the "wide open" propa- into whose clutch of extertion the individual never gands. The fumes from the back-stairs bossing gives himself until after he has exhausted every ken are not sweet to the olfactories of good citizen other resource? The hard creditor is older than ship-but it is not good citizenship to which the Re ; philanthropy, as old as civilization and so are weak publican party of Missouri addresses it appeal. | and improvident human nature and pitiable mis-

MR. HITCHCOCK ON THE TERRITORIES.

The cold facts officially stated in the annual the strongest argument yet advanced in favor of expect a recruit in the Governor's appointment of double statebood for Oklahoma and the Indian Ter- a successor to the late Senator Mitchell. There is ritory. The Secretary makes no recommendations a brutal Republican majority in the present Oregon themselves.

census. From the annual school census taken as a elected. basis for the apportionment of the school fund, the Secretary infers that the population of Oklahoma

cent, are of native American birth. ship is attested by the small ratio of illiteracy. Everybody in Wall street knows, or ought to know, amounting to only 2 per cent, and by the growth of the educational spirit, which, the Secretary says, cial centers every fall and winter, and it is no busihas kept pace with commercial and material growth. Bees of the Government to relieve speculators who In 1904 there were more than 3,000 teachers em- overlook this fact or miscalculate the extent of the ployed in the public schools of Oklahoma, and the movement. school buildings were valued at more than \$2,000.

The steady immigration to the Territory is officially certified to in the statement that during the last fiscal year no less than 20,000 homesteaders filed upon the Government lands of the Territory. There is, of course, no official statement of persons other than homesteaders going to Oklahoma, but as the homestead lands there are nearly exhausted the numbers of other immigrants must have been much greater than those of the homesteaders.

In the matter of material wealth the assessed valuation of the farms of Oklahoma is reported to be \$232,981,776. This is for the lands only. Add the valuations of farm implements and machinery and sell cotton found this out to their cost a long and live stock, and the assessed valuations of the time ago, agricultural resources amount to the impossing figures of \$319,780,903. The corn crop of this year is the largest in the history of the Territory and other crops are unusually good.

The advanced state of the industrial arts in Oklahoma is attested by the fact that in the World's seekers that land in the Southwest is not going to Fair at St. Louis last year Oklahoma exhibits were be long so plentiful nor so cheap as it is now. awarded no less than 200 medals of gold, silver and

square miles, with such population, resources and of Agriculture has found much to criticise. If there civilization as Secretary Hitchcock's report shows, is another of the Washington departments which Oklahoma by itself has the material for one of the could stand investigation with a different result the best States in the Union.

With respect to the Indian Territory the statistics of the report are not so full, since in the absence of an organized Territorial government the means of collecting such information are lacking. But by to be more cultivated trees than those of all other inference from what is given Indian Territory is States combined. There are not many good things little if at all behind Oklahoma in population and that do not grow in abundance in Texas. advancement, while it is well known that in the natural resources of agriculture and mining she is

Secretary Hitchcock begins his recital of the work of the Dawes Commission by saying that the Independent. primary duty of the commission as defined by the the latitude of washington, which is only act of 1803 was to enter into negotiations with the of his was ever published, and has never been in print. Five Tribes, looking to the extinction of the tribal This was written, as is shown by the Q titles to the land, "the object being to pave the way for the establishment of a State or Territorial form

> It was upon the pledger of this set that the Indians surrendered their tribal rights to the lands and accepted allotment, trusting to the promise that they should never be absorbed into any other jurisdiction without their consent, which has never been given. The good faith of the Government at Washington is, therefore, by this act and by the Curtis act of 1898 pledged to separate statebood for the Indian Territory, and the statistics given in Secretary Hitchcock's report show that she is well pre pared for it.

There are no figures of rural population nor as sessed valuations of farm lands in the Indian Territory. But the population of the 200 towns, according to the estimates of the Postmasters thereof, is stated as 250,336. That the towns are growing rapidly is proven by the fact that during the fiscal year 1905 no less than 7,778 town lot patents were issued. each patent including as many lots as possible.

In so new a country agriculture is the most important industry and with so great a town popula tion the conclusion is inevitable that the total white population of the Indian Territory cannot be less than the Switten of Oklahoma.

This report of the Secretary of the Interior leaves no room for doubt that these two Territories contain ample material for two good States. It would be a gross injustice to the Southwest, in its senatorial representation, to merge their into one State, thus giving the Southwest only two new Senators in Washington instead of the four to which it is clear-

THE BEES OF BEEVILLE.

Texas, with nearly half a million beehives, claims good county of Bee is named for the busy insect which makes all this "sweetness long drawn out."

The county was named for Bernard E. Bee St. of the noted South Carolina family of that name, who went to Texas at an early date and played an important part in its affairs during the period of the

Recville, is said to have a famous collection of bees, but it is better known to fame as the site of a horticultural branch of the Texas Agricultural Station.

IS IT PHILANTHROPY

in every office there are men receiving the same salaries, but getting vastly different returns for their world. Side by side work the man whose labor will find the vete. Indeed the likelihood is that it counts for progress and the man whose effort is will not find much of a support and vote elsewhere wasted so far as himself is concerned. The one is than in these law-respecting and license-dedging the man whose expenditures come within his earn-

There are some men, no matter how little their undemark of the g. o. p., or, better still, of the earnings, who always "manage somehow." There

tr. They were incorporated through Republican undertake some relief. A creditor will be substipromptings, and just as the revolutionary politics of tuted who will not harnes and who will not charge I rance had its boute in the cafes of the Paris boule | exorbitant rates of interest. But the questions arise,

Governor Chamberlain of Oregon being a Demo report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock make crat, the Democratic Senators in Washington may with respect to statebood. His facts speak for Legislature, but there will be no regular session un til January, 1907, and in the mean time there will They show, in the first place, that Oklahoma by be another State election which may greatly change the population test is better fitted to support the Its complexior. The Governor's appointee may, dignity of statebood than any one of sixteen States therefore, hold over until very nearly March 4, 1967, as their inhabitants were enumerated by the last the end of the term for which Senator Mitchell was

Secretary Shaw launches his presidential boom is about 800,000, all of whom, except about 5 per into tolerably safe financial waters in refusing to dump deposits of Government money into New York That they are of a high type of American citizen. to relieve a stringency in Wall street speculation. that crop moving takes money away from the finan-

> Comptroller Ridgely's report shows that bank deposits in the Middle West increased during the last nine years nearly threefold-from \$877,800,000 in 1806 to \$2,461,200,000 in 1905. "he increase will be greater in the next nine years, for the greatest wealth-producing resources of the country are this side of the Allerhany Mountains.

> The Keep Commission has discovered that widely divergent results can be obtained from various combinations of the several different sets of cotton reports made up by the remarkable statisticians of the Department of Agriculture. People who buy

The sale by Senator Blackburn of Kentucky of tion of an Italian colony, is another hint to home-

It is reported from Washington that the Keep With an area of only a little less than 40,000 Commission in its investigation of the Department country would be glad to know all about it.

> Not counting those growing wild Texas has, by a recent report, 350,000 pecan trees, which is claimed

RECENT COMMENT

(This poem of Whittier's was written before anything a short time after the news of the death of Alexander reached this country and before Whittier had any other educational advantage than the district school. Alexander had the reputation of encouraging the introduction of Western civilization in his Empire, and he abolished serfdom in the Baltic Provinces. His part in curbing the ambition of Napoleon was probably upperm in the Quaker boy's mind when he wrote these lines which are the earliest extant in his own handwriting. Samuel T. Pickard, Amesbury, Mass.)

The pride of the North to the tomb has descended. The glory of Russia has sunk in decay; For departed is he whose dominion extended O'er Tartar and Comack with absolute away!

Cold and still is the heart of the princely The star of his glory is set in death's gloom; The clode of the valley enshroud Alexander, And Azof's tide washes the base of his tomb!

As a tyrant and despot the world may upbraid him. And vilely with infamy his memory brand Cultke to the time when with awe it surveyed him, The wonder of Europe, the pride of his land,

But look to the records of grandeur and glory Of absolute monarch and despotic chief-How few can be found within History's story More worthy than he of the tribute of grief?

Long ages may pass, and the distant sun fing on Its cold beams on many an Emperor's tomb. And the Bells of St Petersburg merrily ring out

A welcome to others to rise in their room; And there may not be found, when the long re-

closes. Of those who have sat upon Russia's high throne

A prince more deserving than he who reposes Where Azof's tide washes his monument stone;

Football and Common Sense Harper's Weekly

Football may be well worth some annual sacrifice of life and limb. The railroads kill and maim. So do the automobiles; so do the factories; so do dynamite and to produce more honey than any other State, but a blasting-powder; so do runaway horses. We tolerate Texas contemporary is mistaken in saying that its them all in spite of their dangers, and we cannot condemn football merely because it is a risky sport. Perhaps it is worth what it costs. A good many judges think it is. Nevertheless, to the general public, the game under present rules seems too dangerous, too rough, too intense and engrossing. Nearly all the moralisis and many of the parents and teachers agree that it has got out of bounds and ought to be restrained. That forty-old thousand people should gather to see any sport is regarded with compunction by a good many observ By an odd coincidence of name its county seat, ers, and that forty-odd college boys should risk their necks and limbs and devote large shares of time and strength to the entertainment of such shouting thousands is thought to be matter for substantial deprecation. There is thought to be too much of the slaugh tered-to-make-a-Roman-holiday about it. The great Harvard stadium is disliked by some critics as reflecting overmuch the spirit of the Roman Empire. And yet, the Greeks, the most highly civilized people the world has seen yet, took a lively interest in sports, and would have thought it no scandal to crowd forty thousand labor in the way of living and getting on in the strong to football games, nor would they have thought the price the players pay too dear. The football question is not easy. We shall, doubtless, see a more earnest effort than usual of the Rules Committee to modify the game, but the game will go on on some basis. What needs amendment even more than the rules is the spirit social" organizations born of Republican protest ings for the time being; the other is he who cannot in which the game is played. If that is right, the rules make ends meet and is obliged to anticipate pay are a secondary matter. If that is brutal, no rules can make the game what it should be, though sound rules rigidly enforced may minimise its mischiefs.

Let the Seaste laves Chicago Daily Commercial

It is not often that the country has been able to agree with Senator Tillman, and it will be hard to make other Senators realise that it agrees with him now. But Tillman exactly voiced public sentiment when he ald the United States Senate must clear its character He told the truth when he asserted that "the charm He was right in arguing that the Senate must disprov this charge or purpe itself of the Mitchella and Burts and Depens still hid under cover,



MR. AND MRS. A. CLARK HALEY, Of Louisiana, Mo., who were recently married. Mrs. Haley is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. G. Flamboe. Mr. Flamboe is a well-known lumberman of Pike County. Mr. Haley is general delivery clerk in the Louisiana Post Office,

more than 8,000 acres of land in Benton, the north-west county of Arkaneas, supposably for the loca-PARDON PLANS FOR BOODLERS

Appeals to Missouri Governor to Equalize Terms of St. Louis Men Convicted of Bribery Have Been Numerous - Executive Refuses to Say What He Intends to Do in Matter-Prisoners Have Obeyed Prison Rules and Are Trusted by Officials-Programme for Release of Several on Thanksgiving Day Failed.

PETITIONERS ARE NOW ASKING FCR FREEDOM ON CHRISTMAS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 10.—For several months persistent efforts have been made to induce Governor Folk to so interiere with the sentences of the St. Louis boodlers as to make their terms of imprisonment equal. The Governor has declined to state his intentions.

When asked by The Republic representative to-day if he intended to take any action in the matter, he replied evasively. The question was then put to him directly:

sentence of seven and six years, respectively. Harry Faulkner is under sentence of three years. The other four are under f three years. The other four sentence of two years each.
"If you intend to equalize their terms of imprisonment, it is a matter of interest to know it, and if you do not intend to know it, and if you do not intend to he sentences in any way.

The Governor wheelest in his chair and looked thoughtfully out of the window, across Goose Creek, and away up to the Missouri River. It appeared that he was counting the cakes of ice as they passed under the bridge, and had forgotten all about the boodiers. Suddenly, he turned his chair around, puffed vigorously at his cient and said:

That is not a matter to be discussed at

this time."

The Governor has been besieged for the last six months with applications to do something for the botchers. These applications have not been received in the forms of petitions, signed by the prosecuting officials, trial Judge and some of the jurymen responsible for the punish-ment inflicted, as is the usual course in

ment inflicted, as is the usual course in applications for executive elemency, but through personal appeals.

It is not an exaggeration to say that hundreds of men from St. Louis, nearly all of them men of standing, have appealed personally to the Governor to extend mercy to the convicted hosdiers doing time in the Penitentiary Searcet had the Governor assumed the duties of chief executive when these personal appeals followed by water. They have followed this

PREEDOM FOR CHRISTMAS The first general effort was to induche Governor to grant freedom to the boodlers last Thanksgiving Day. There was a slight hitch in this programme, cause some of the boodlers had been the part of the tovernor. Then removed a move on the part of some of the appli-cants to induce the Governor to make freedom a Christmas gift to the convicted

The move believed by many to be the most likely of results is based on the theory that no all were equally guilty of bribery, all should suffer exactly the same parishment. This side of the case has been urged upon the Governor with much persistence and no little elequence of

state his intentions.

When asked by The Republic representative to-day if he intended to take any action in the matter, he replied exasticity. The question was then put to him directly:

"Governor, it is a matter of no inconsiderable speculation whether you intend to interfere in any way with the sentences imposed upon the boodiers. Julius Lehmann and Emil Hartmann are under so commute the sentences of these serving time in the Penitentiary that all would pay exactly the same penalty.

DATES OF RELEASES. Should the Governor decide that all the bootlers shall serve exactly the same term of imprisonment. Julius Lehmann and Emil Hartmann will be released December 14 of thep resent year; Bersch, January 6; Denney and Hannigan, January 29; Schnettler, March 27, and Faulk-

or interferes or not, Bersch, Denney, Ha plean and Schnettler will be released or the dates stated, as they are all serving two-year sentences, and will then have served their full terms under the three-

fourths rule Faulkner, who is under a three-years' sentence, would have to serve nine months longer, should the Governor decline to infere. Lebraenn and Hartmann were first to arrive at the prisen, and, natu racly, should the Governor reduce all sen-tences to a like term, they would be the first to obtain their liberty, and would be free men the present week.

REODLERS GOOD PRISONERS

Warden Hall stated some time ago that he believed Julius Lehmann to be the most another prisoner in the Penttentiary, He has made himself agreeable to all, and is a general favorite with the prison of cinls. It fact, everyone of the boodler has made a good record in the Peniten

Hersch has been a sick man ever since he was received at the prison, and has been an immate of the haspital most of the time. He is completely broken in health. All the others have enjoyed the wery best of health.
Charles J. Benney, who represented the
Sixth Ward in the House of Delegates
two terms, has held a responsible position
from the day of his arrival, and is trusted and well liked by all the prison officers. Emil Hartmann's wife and children have their home here.

MAN LEAPS UNDER WHEELS OF A CAR

Is Instantly Killed on Jefferson Barracks Line and Actions Point to Suicide-Thought to Be Joseph Orlowsar.

Crushed to death under a Jerrerson har-racks cut, after throwing himself upon-the rails in such fashion as to end to the belief that he intended to commit subside, the body of a man, thought to be Jeseph Orlowsar of this city, is now lying at the deadhouse of the post hospital. Prom letters and addresses on money-order stude, evidently receipts for funds is read sent to Poland, it is thought that is residence while Lees was a No.

Crushed to death under a Jefferson

South Broadway.

The fatality occurred at 6:6 last night, just as the southbound car was approaching the station and at a point about 100 feet from the loop, where the road runs between two small stretches of words.

According to the statement of both Motorman P. O. Truesdell and Conductor the many was king. James J. Gilmer, the man was wa king south toward the post, but on the north-bound track. As the car neared him, Mo-terman Truesdell states, he rang his good, fearing the man might not hear the car coming and might attempt to cross the

coming and hight attempt to cross the tracks.

He says that the man quickened his pace to a rapid walk as the car neared him, and when the front platform was almost abreast of him he suddenly jumped onto the rails, directly before it. His act came so quickly that the motorman had not time to check his car, and as the fender snapped under the impact of his hody, the wheels passed over it, crushing the head badly. Leath was evidently almost instantaneous.

The post commander took charge of the corpse and it was carried to the dead-house. Word was sent to the county officers and an inquest will be held this meening. The dead man second to be about 2 years old. The money-order stubs

were addressed to Francisca Orlowsar in Poland. Moterman Truesdell states that he had

Moterman Truesdell states that he had not the slightest idea that the man was about to hurl himself before the car, but merely thought that he quickened his part to get to the station in time to catch the car. The speed was slow, he said, on account of the proximity of the end of the line, and the man's action, he thought, was deliberate.

NEGRO TROOPER DIES OF REVOLVER WOUNDS.

who was shot two days ago by Private Emmett McCoy of the same squad, after the men had disputed over an overcost died at the barracks hospital yesterday morting. The hedy was taken to the deadhouse, where it lies alongside that of the Pointsier who was killed by a car.

Metloy who did the shoeting claims that he killed Baskerville in self-defense and that he only fired at him when his own horse became unmanageable and when he could not get away from his antagonist. tagonist.
He was sent to Clayton, where he will be held, pending the verdict of the Coroner's pury. A double inquest will be held to day over the two bodies.

The number of visitors at the City Hospital yesterday extended any day since the eccupation of the new building at Carroll and Grattan. It is estimated that nearly a thousand visitors passed through the highling during the visiting period, from I to 3 in the afternoon.

This work which is to contain sketches of several thousand prominent St. Louis ans, is progressing as rapidly as possible. It is intended to make it a comprehensive compendium of data relating to the life histories and active careets of the men of worth and standing in this city. To assure this accomplishment, the co-operation of all who are asked for personal information is earnessly schieded. No charge will be made for may biographical data, aspearing in the work, and publication will be made without regard to subscriptions for the book. It will be found a most valuable addition to the books of usefulness to St. Louis people, and, in the especiation this will be recognized, this price has been fixed at \$12.50 per copy. Authorized representatives are now sollecting orders on this basis.

Judge, Lawyers, Clerks and Surveyors Succumb to Mysterious Malady in Texas-Title to Widow's Property Involved.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 19.—Ten persons, all of whom were connected with the case of George E. Smith against John Dailey, wherein action was brought to try the title to a piece of property given by a widow to an undertaker in payment for her husband's coffin, have died within the last three years of some mysterious malady, which the physicians have been unable to diagnose.

That the deaths are a telegrapent from able to diagnose.

That the deaths are a judgment from heaven is the belief of superatitious folk. and now it is impossible to find a lawyer who will have anything to do with the

case.

Clerks and court officials are equally as fearsome, and the papers are lying in a pigeonhole in the District Clerk's office, with every promise that they will be there undisturbed until the present generation of officials have passed away and someone to whom the story is unknown succeeds to the office.

PARTIES TO SUIT DIE.

George Smith and John Daily, the parties to the original action, died of the mynterious disease soon after the case was begun. Then Thomas Brick, the District Clerk, who first filed the suit, succumbed to the same maindy.

Many persons connected with the courts of Galveston had already begun to talk of the occult influence which seemed to cling to the "Willow's coffin suit," as it had come to be known, but the case went to trial before Judge William H. Stewart. Three attorneys argued the case before the Judge. They were Mesers Clegg Stewart, Furster, Rose and William T. Austin.

Within a few days these these tweeters PARTIES TO SUIT DIE.

Stewart, Forster, Rose and William T. Austin.

Within a few days these three lawyers became ill and died of the peculiar sickness, which by this time had become famous and had attracted the attention of the best physichans in Southern Texas. No remedy could be found that would check the course of the droad maindy.

MALADY ATTACKS JUDGEL Close upon these three deaths came that of Judge Stewart, who but a few days be-fore had rendered a decision in the case and granted a new trial. In preparation for the rehearing, two In preparation for the rehearing, two surveyors were employed to plat the property again, as it was believed that the original survey was in error.

These men—Messrs. Alex. Eartlingok and C. A. Slas—had scarcely removed their transits and chain from the land before they became ill and the skill of the foremost physiciana in Galvesion was unable to save them from the fate of the other seven.

District Clerk J. F. Simons laughed at he superstition of other court officials, and last week he set the case for a new CLERK LAST VICTIM.

His deputies and office employes recounted the fatal experiences of others
who had been connected with the case,
while District Clerk Simons was preparing
the papers, but the clerk locked upon it all
as a coincidence and laughed.

Early in the week he became ill and the
physicians soon realized that they had another case which would harfie their skill.
On Thursday he died, and now there is no
one in the office who will have aught to do
with the papers in the "widow's coffin
case."

The case was brought in 19th Within the three years men following every vo-cation in life have fallen before the mys-

Medical records, so the doctors say, contain no mention of cases of physical illness , such as those of the ten men who have died, and its symptoms are unlike those of any sickness with which the physicians of Southern Texas are familiar.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

-Harry Bray of Quincy, Ill., is a Southern -E is Paul of Grady. Ark., is at the La - It M. Maipes of Indi H. A. Chinn of Rochester is staying at the

R F Haselton of Frankfort, Ind., is at - H. J. Hanford of Evanston, Ill., is a guest at the Planters. Florence Merrison of Bay City, Mich., is a St. James Hotel guest.

-Rabbi and Mrs. M. Friedlander of Oakland, Cal. are at the Jefferson. -Mr and Mrs. W. H. Hart of Edwardsville, Ill., are at the St. James. C. W. Jennings of Grand Rapids, Mich., registered at the St. James.

-George S. Mackay is a spest at the Southern, At Chicago Motela,

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Auditorium R. A. Wyntt, T. S. Ingoldsby, C. Waters

Sherman House, W. C. Gilbert,

Kaiserhof, C. C. Fisher,

Marrison, J. F. Crowley,

dreat Northern, J. F. Harris and wife, C. C.

teilly. Palmer House-W. G. Walker.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Dec. in Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

Ing from Missouri:
St Louis G. W. Decker, E. Sacha, Brestin;
H. H. Brooke, W. P. Wiggins, Park Avenue;
S. S. Mengher, Manhattan; B. L. Sharon,
Hotel Astor, S. N. Sandfeder, Spalding; H. S.
Morris, Gilbey; E. G. Barber, Marlborough;
Mra. W. C. Bradley, Grand Union, H. Jonnson, Continental; W. Gis, Beivedere, H. P.
Rapp, Bartholdt; J. H. Carpenter, Union
Square,
Kansas City-Miss M. Dobbins, St. Denis; G.
S. Whitford, Seville; J. H. Montague, Park
Avenue.

St Joseph J. Allen, Breslin. Wash the oyster shells and throw by he dozen into the fire. As soon as they

the dozen into the fire. As soon as they open they are done. Remove with the tongs to a large pan and then eat picnic fashion in the littchen, seasoning the oyster in its own tuices with sait, pepper, lemon juice or catsup, to suit the varying tastes.

If preferred, the oysters may be reasted in the oven until they open, then piled in large disher

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. From The Lepublic of Dec. 12, 1888. Mrs. Scott Siddons reached the city to open her season at Popt's Theater in Shakespearean reper-

The burning of the Theater Com-ique necessitated the moving of Snellbaker's Majestic Company to the Apollo Theater, at Fourth and

the Apollo Theater, at rours and Flum streets.

Taik of establishing a police pension fund became current among members of the force, and a plan was suggested for such a move by M. W. Willis.

The Reverend Father Brinkeff and the Church of the Holy Trinity at Eleventh and Mallinckrodt streets, great trouble having been taken to